

(No Model.)

J. J. SIMMONS.

BUCKLE.

No. 302,169.

Patented July 15, 1884.

Fig. 1

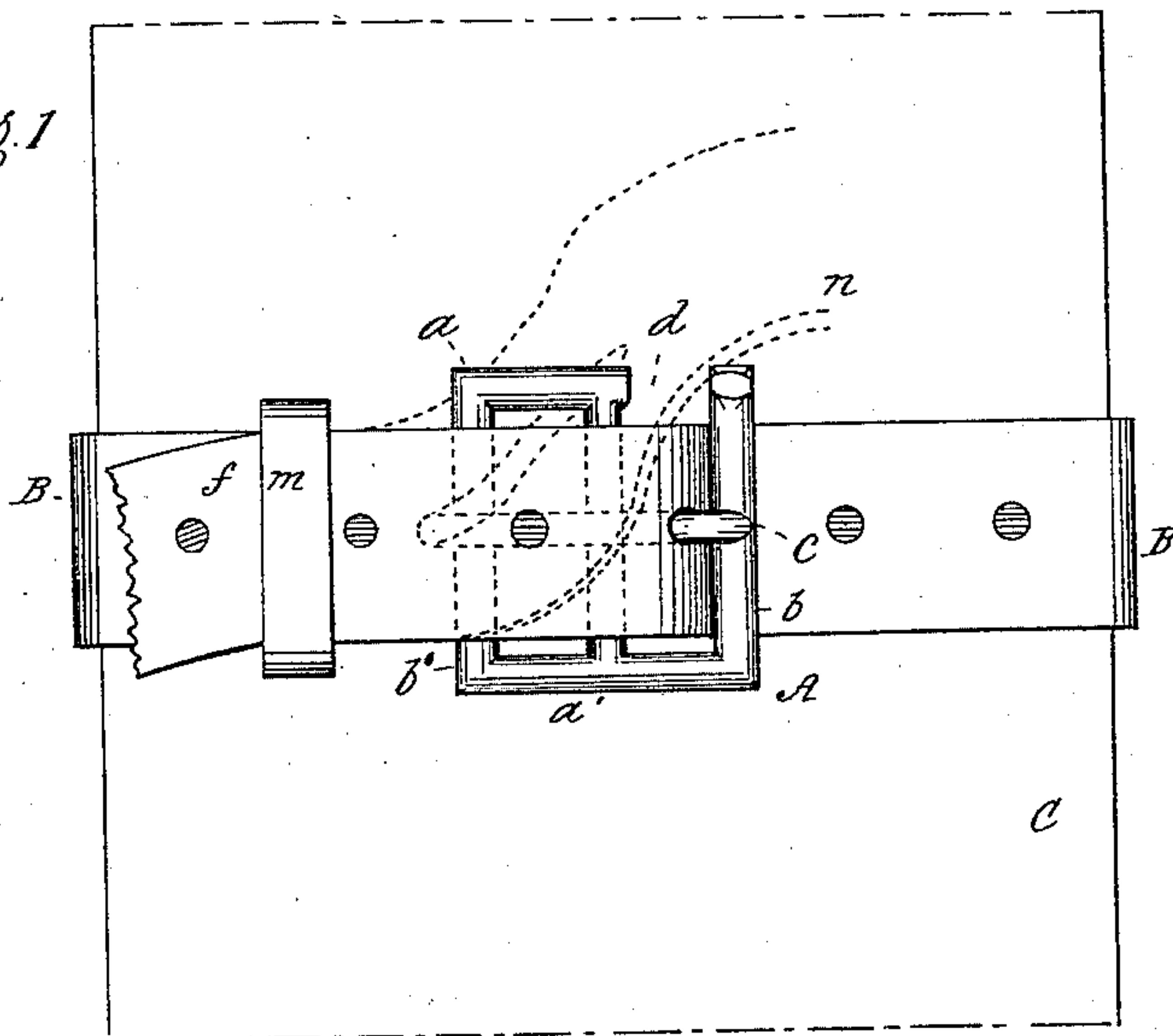


Fig. 2

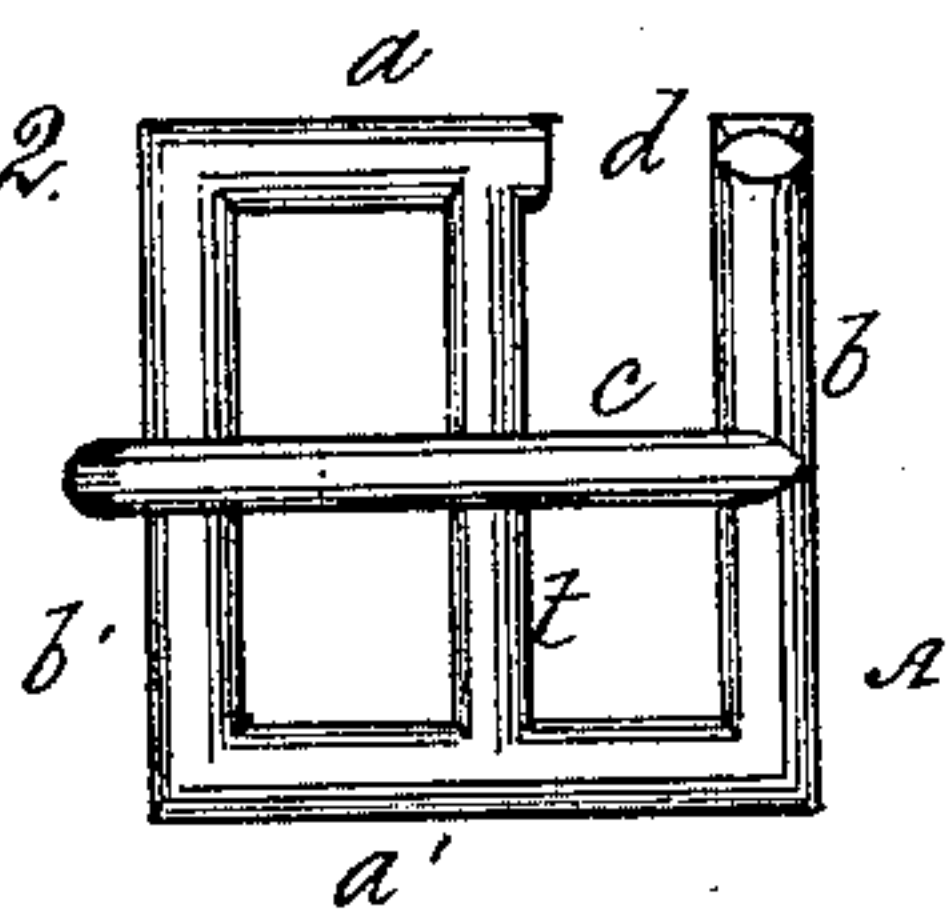


Fig. 3

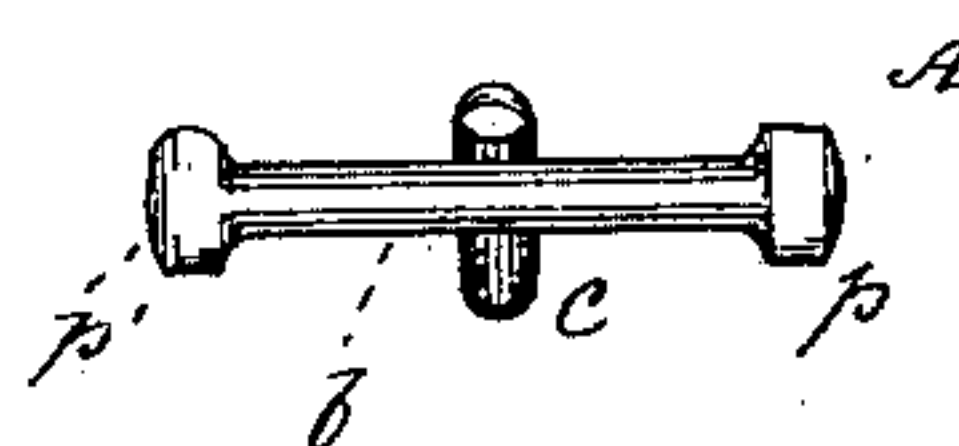


Fig. 4

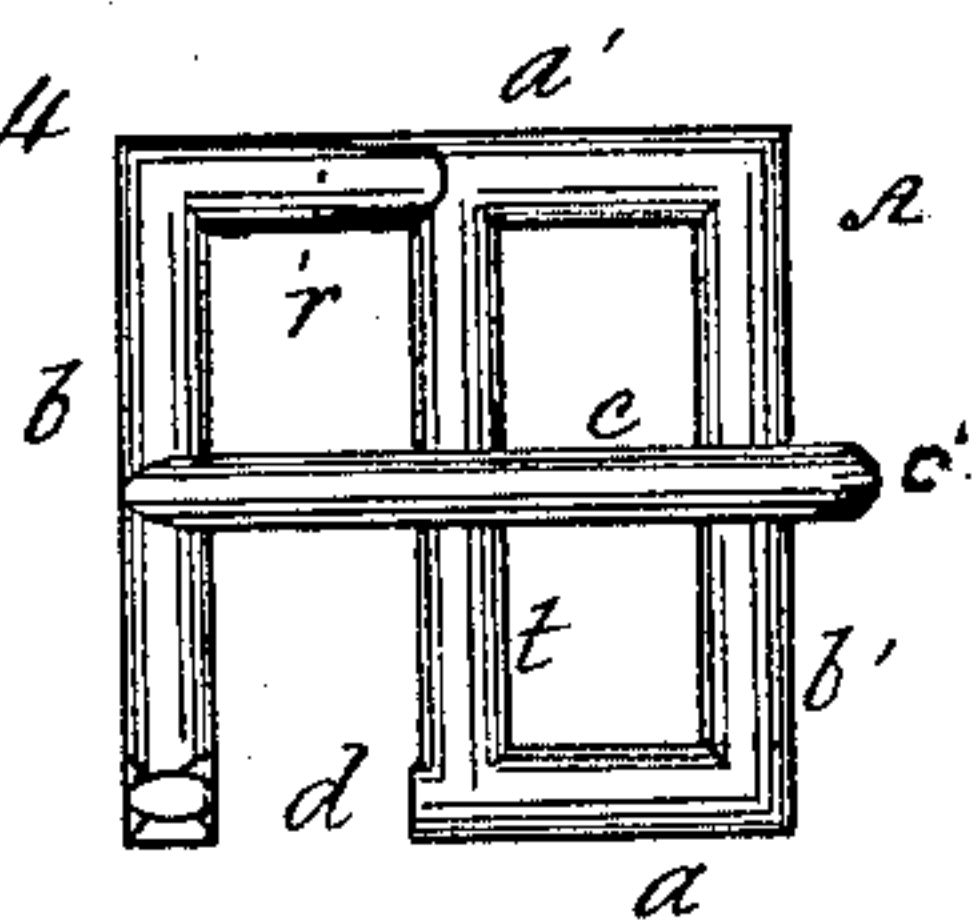
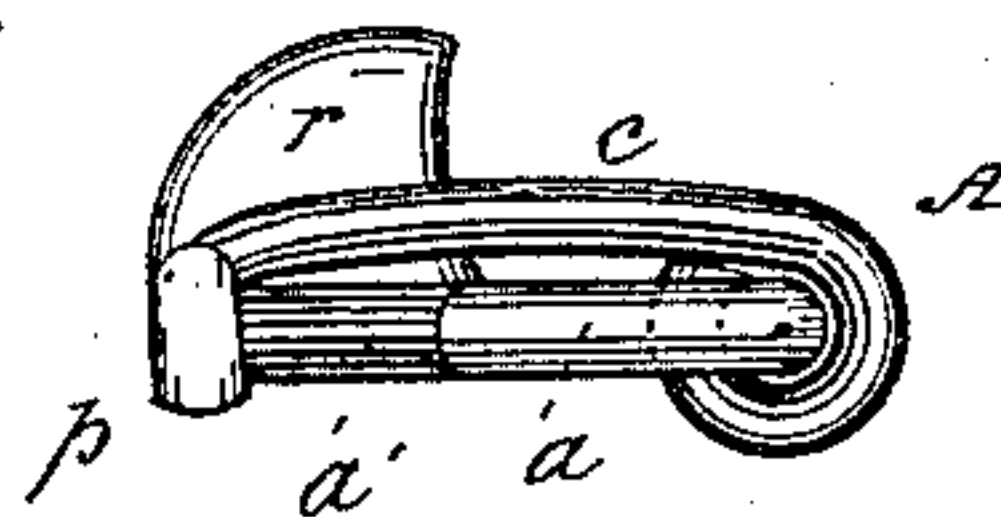


Fig. 5



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. SIMMONS, OF FLUSHING, NEW YORK.

BUCKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 302,169, dated July 15, 1884.

Application filed May 12, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. SIMMONS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Flushing, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Buckles; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to construct a buckle in such manner that the end of the strap on which it is used may be very quickly disconnected therefrom, thus rendering such buckle specially applicable for use on knapsacks, and for any other purpose where it is necessary that a strap shall be capable of being very quickly detached.

In buckles as ordinarily constructed it is necessary (in order to unfasten the same) to first detach the end of the strap from the loop, then to detach the tongue therefrom, and then to draw the end of the strap through the buckle, thus rendering it necessary to make three distinct movements in order to unbuckle the strap; but by means of my improvement I am enabled to unbuckle a strap without removing its end from either the loop or the tongue, thus saving about two-thirds of the time usually required in unbuckling a strap.

The invention consists in a buckle constructed in the manner described in the following specification, and specified in the claims thereof.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a top view of my improved buckle attached to its strap; Fig. 2, a top view of the buckle detached altogether from the strap. Fig. 3 is a front edge view of the buckle; and Figs. 4 and 5 are, respectively, a top view of a modified form of a buckle embodying my invention and a side view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the several figures.

A represents my improved buckle; B, the strap to which it is attached, and C may represent some article upon which the strap is used.

My said buckle is constructed as follows, namely: *a* and *a'* are the side bars; *b*, the front bar, and *b'* the rear bar, to which the strap B

is permanently attached in the usual manner. *c* is the tongue, pivoted on the rear bar, *b'*, by means of a loosely-fitting ring, *c'*, formed at its rear end. On one side of the buckle is an opening, *d*, formed by leaving off a portion of the side bar, *a*, and thereby disconnecting it from the front bar, *b*, said opening being of sufficient width to permit the strap to pass through it sidewise. This construction of the buckle admits of the end *f* of the strap B being disengaged therefrom very quickly, and without either drawing said end *f* through the loop *m*, or disconnecting it from the tongue by simply pushing said strap sidewise through the opening *d*, as indicated by the dotted lines *n* in Fig. 1, which said operation can be very easily and quickly performed by pressing the two portions of the strap—namely, that in front of the buckle and that behind the same—in opposite directions, and at the same time slightly elevating the part of the strap through which the tongue is passed. Small projections *p p'* are formed at the ends of the front bar, *b*, to keep the strap from sliding sidewise while engaged with the buckle.

In the modification shown in Figs. 4 and 5, a projection, *r*, is formed upon the front portion of the side bar, which is opposite the opening *d*, for the purpose of forming a thumb-rest in order to make it more easy to elevate the tongue (as above mentioned) while pushing the strap through said opening.

t is a cross-bar connected at each end to one of the side bars, for the purpose of imparting rigidity to the same.

In the drawings the buckle is shown as being rectangular in form; but my improvement is not necessarily restricted to a buckle of that form, as the same may be made circular or elliptical, if desired.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A buckle composed of a front bar, *b*, a rear bar, *b'*, an intermediate cross-bar, *t*, a side bar, *a*, connected to bars *b'* and *t* only, a side bar, *a'*, connected to the three bars *b*, *b'*, and *t*, and a tongue, *c*, the whole constructed as shown and described, for the purpose set forth.

2. A buckle composed of a front bar, *b*, having projections *p p'*, a rear bar, *b'*, an intermediate cross-bar, *t*, a side bar, *a*, connected to

bars b' and t only, a side bar, a' , connected to the three bars b , b' , and t , and a tongue c , the whole constructed as shown and described.

3. A buckle composed of a front bar, b , a
5 rear bar, b' , an intermediate cross-bar, t , a side bar, a , connected to bars b and t only, a side bar, a' , connected to the three bars b , b' , and t ,

and a tongue, c , and provided with a thumb-rest, r , on the side bar a' , the whole constructed as shown and described.

JOHN J. SIMMONS.

Witnesses:

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